

THE TELEGRAPH.  
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A. THOMSON.  
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# MEIGS COUNTY TELEGRAPH.

A Weekly Journal Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Markets and General Intelligence

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BY A. THOMSON. POMEROY, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1854. VOL. 6—NO. 23

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sertions marked on copy, will be continued until  
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be executed with accuracy and neatness.

**A Duel.**  
Thomas Hood describes an intended duel which  
was prevented by an amicable arrangement made  
upon the ground. The parties—Mr. Hay and  
Mr. Clay—rivalry for the affections of Miss Lucy  
Bell, find it necessary to appeal to arms.  
But first they find a friend in peace.  
This pleasant thought to give—  
That when they both were dead, they'd have  
Two skeletons yet to live.  
To measure out the ground, not long  
The seconds next forsook.  
And having taken one rash step,  
They took a dozen more.  
They next prepared each pistol pan,  
Against the deadly strife.  
By putting in the prime of death,  
Against the prime of life.  
Now all was ready for the deed,  
But when they took their stand,  
Fear made them tremble so, they found  
They both were shaking hands.  
Said Mr. C. to Mr. B.,  
"Here one of us may fall,  
And, like St. Paul's Cathedral now,  
Be doomed to have a fall."  
I do confess I did attach  
Misconduct to your name!  
If I withdraw the charge, will then  
Your ransom do the same?  
Said Mr. B., "I do agree—  
But think of Honor's courts—  
If we be off without a shot  
There will be strange reports.  
But look! the morning now is bright,  
Though cloudy it began;  
Why can't we aim above, as if  
We had called out the sun?"  
So up into the harmless air  
Their bullets they did send;  
And may all other duels have  
That error in the end.

## Col. Fremont's Railroad Exploration.

On the 15th of October Col. Fremont left  
St. Louis, and on the 1st of November started  
for the frontier with his party of eight  
Americans and ten Delaware Indians, all of  
them experienced mountaineers, and men  
who placed great confidence in Col. Fremont,  
as he had in them.  
The route up the Kansas and across to  
the Arkansas was made over a beautiful  
country. On the 30th November the party  
arrived at Bent's Fort, where they saw the  
first white man until they arrived at the Mor-  
mon settlement. From the Fort they tra-  
veled up the Arkansas and the Huachuca.  
The country here is hilly, very well wa-  
tered, covered with grass, and well timbered  
with pine. The soil is of a sandy cast, and  
the valleys are very rich. On the 5th the  
party entered mountains, crossed the divide  
between the Huachuca and the head waters  
of the Rio Grande at the Sand Hill Pass,  
(sometimes called Williams Pass), and pass-  
ing over to the Cochoe Pass, crossed to the  
waters of the Pacific. The Cochoe Pass,  
in the main range of the Rocky Moun-  
tains, was crossed on the 14th of December,  
and had then but four inches of snow.  
After crossing the summit, the party  
struck down one of the tributaries of the  
Grand river to that stream, which they fol-  
lowed down to near the Spanish trail, and  
then went off due west to the Mormon set-  
tlement of Parowan, where they arrived on  
the 8th of February. The country from the  
backbone to Grand River is covered with  
excellent pine timber, and a great deal of the  
soil is of an excellent quality. Indeed the  
whole country east of Grand River to the  
western line of Missouri, a distance of 800  
miles, is so suitable for tillage and grazing  
that the farms can touch each other for the  
whole distance. From Grand River to Pa-  
rowan, about 150 miles, is a country with-  
out timber, and with a poor soil, but other-  
wise favorable for the construction of a road.  
Just before getting into Parowan, one of  
the party, a Mr. O. Fuller, of St. Louis, died.  
He was a brave and energetic man, but the  
cold, exertion, and hard work were too much  
for him, and he died in his saddle. From  
the time the party entered the mountains until  
they reached Parowan, they encountered  
a good deal of difficulty. It was midwinter,  
the grass in many places was bad; the an-  
imals required a great deal of attention.—  
Col. Fremont was determined to pursue his  
course, and to make all the explorations  
which the strength of himself and party  
would permit, and game was wild and scarce.  
The party arrived at the Mormon settlement  
travel-worn and much reduced in flesh.—  
They remained there twelve days, which  
sufficed to place them in excellent condition.  
On the 21st of February Col. Fremont  
left the hospitable people of Parowan to cross  
the Sierra Nevada. His course was a little  
south of west. The country was hilly, and  
in many places mountainous. About  
100 miles from Parowan the party crossed  
the River of the Great Basin, and reached  
the watershed of the Rio Virgin, which  
empties into the Colorado. Thence the dis-  
tance to Owen's Range which was struck on  
latitude 37 was about two hundred miles  
over the same kind of country. Indeed Col.  
Fremont did not know at what precise point  
he left the Great Basin. Here and there  
were fertile valleys but the greater portion of  
the soil is of sterile character. The moun-  
tains were composed of short irregular ran-  
ges, generally running north and south, cov-  
ering nearly the whole country, and are well  
timbered with pine. Col. Fremont reached  
Owen's Mountain on the 21st of March. It  
was covered with snow, and presented no  
pass, and the party turned to the north, fol-  
lowing the foot of the mountain about 60  
miles to the end of the range. Here they  
saw the first human beings since leaving  
Parowan. These were the Horse-thief In-  
dians, living just at the southern point of  
Owen's range. They had large bands of Cal-  
ifornia horses, and some of them were re-  
ceiving additions to their herds from  
the whites of California. The whites at  
Parowan, and took 30 horses.  
The party was wounded by an arrow.

About the 1st inst., they crossed the Sierra Nevada, near latitude 36. The pass was  
very favorable, and the slopes were so gradual  
and the country so favorable for a road,  
that Col. Fremont says that he could have  
started in a buggy from the spot where he  
camped the day before crossing, fifteen miles  
beyond the summit, and have driven to a  
point 35 miles on the side of the divide  
without injury to a horse. Indeed many of  
the party would not believe that they had  
reached the summit. This pass which is at  
the head of a creek entering Kern river from  
the east, was previously unknown, so far as  
we know.  
Col. Fremont arrived in this city on the  
16th, and so hearty that he is actually  
stronger than he was before.  
The principal result of his trip has been to  
establish the practicability of the route at all  
seasons. The Mormons say that the last  
winter has been unusually severe, and the  
church officers at Parowan, offered to give  
Col. Fremont a certificate to that effect.  
The greater portion of the route from Bent's  
Fort to Parowan had been surveyed by Capt.  
Gunnison, and reported to be not only prac-  
ticable but favorable. This portion of the  
central route is undoubtedly better than the  
corresponding portion in the same longitude  
of any other route. It is more direct, through  
a more fertile country, well provided  
with water and timber, favorable topo-  
graphically, and will command the trade and  
the support of the Mormons at Salt Lake.  
The route pursued by Col. Fremont from  
Parowan to the Sierra Nevada not having  
been direct, would not be suitable for the  
road. The road might go from Parowan  
direct to the Sierra Nevada, in latitude 36,  
or perhaps might follow the Spanish trail—  
now the road from Salt Lake to San Bernar-  
dino—down to the 36th parallel, and thence  
west to the Pass.  
Col. Fremont has not had time to arrange  
his papers, and most of his calculations are  
still to be made, and we expect that when a  
detailed narrative of his journey shall be  
published, it will create a strong impression  
on the public mind in favor of the central  
route. The season did not permit of exten-  
sive zoological, botanical or geological re-  
searches; yet, a considerable portion of the  
journey having been made over country never  
before examined by civilized man, the report  
will no doubt add much to the present  
stock of knowledge about the country near  
the southern rim of the Great Basin.

## A Contrast—and Parallel.

The editors of papers in the Slave-hold-  
ing States may fairly be supposed to repre-  
sent the sentiment of the whole. In Free States  
would be called the better class of society  
—the intelligent, educated, and well-to-do  
class of people, who, in morals, politics  
and business, give tone to public sentiment.  
Of the papers which occupy something like  
a pre-eminence in this light, we are doing  
no injustice to others by placing the *Rich-  
mond Enquirer* in the front rank. The ex-  
tract which we shall presently give from that  
paper, has been going the rounds for some  
weeks. We have refrained from giving  
publicity to it before this from a variety of  
considerations. In the first place it was un-  
generally in tone and spirit, and there-  
fore so long as it rested on individual char-  
acter for support it was unworthy of notice.  
Secondly its historical allusions and illu-  
strations betrayed a careless arrogance so  
foreign from the truth of history, that its  
point lay in the spirit in which the words  
were uttered, rather than in any application  
of the subject to the people of the North.  
The article of which we formed a part was writ-  
ten pending the passage of the Nebraska bill,  
and something might be forgiven to the ex-  
citement of discussion. We have waited to  
see if such sentiments as are here embodied  
found response, or if perchance they might  
not be rebuked. Nothing of the latter has  
met our observation; on the contrary much  
has been said and done to lead us to think  
that the Southern mind is weak enough to  
entertain and act upon just such sentiments.  
If this be the right deduction, then the true  
positions of the two sections of the Union is  
this—submission and servitude, or resist-  
ance. We will now give the extract.  
From the *Richmond Enquirer*.  
"The relations between the North and the  
South are very analogous to those which  
subsisted between Greece and the Roman  
Empire after the subjugation of Achaia by  
the Consul Mummius. The dignity and  
energy of the Roman character, conspicu-  
ous in war and in politics, were not easily  
tamed and adjusted to the arts of industry  
and literature. The degenerate and pliant  
Greeks, on the contrary, excelled in the  
handcraft and polite professions. We learn  
from the vigorous invective of Juvenal, that  
they were the most useful and capable of  
servants, whether as pimps or professors of  
rhetoric. Obsequious, dexterous and ready,  
the versatile Greeks monopolized the busi-  
ness of teaching, publishing, and manufac-  
turing in the Roman Empire—allowing  
their masters ample leisure for the service  
of the State, in the Senate or in the field.  
The people of the northern States of this  
confederacy exhibit the same aptitude for  
the arts and industry. They excel as clerks,  
mechanics and tradesmen, and they have  
monopolized the business teaching, publish-  
ing, and peddling."  
In what light are teachers, manufac-  
turers, professional and business men of the  
North to regard such language as this? Is  
it to be taken as the deliberate calumny  
of one portion of the population of our  
common country, of the other portion  
—if the character assigned to the one, is to  
be enforced by the other, then there is an  
antagonism deep and lasting, to be ended only  
by triumph on the one side, or effective  
resistance on the other. We speak seriously,  
for we think the subject demands it.  
In analyzing this paragraph, it can be of  
small consequence who or what Mummius  
was. He is put forward as one of a repre-  
sentative class. True, he was brutal and  
ignorant but he was a consul and com-  
manded an army. He conquered Athens and  
robbed her temples, but he was a Roman—and  
Rome was a nation of robbers. The  
*Richmond Enquirer* proudly claims for the

South the Roman characteristics. We  
grant the truthfulness of the claim; it has a  
better foundation than the writer will on re-  
flection be willing to admit. And while we  
allow this, we desire him to assign to the  
people of New England and the North their  
true classification. They are Greeks in their  
tastes, in their love of the beautiful and the  
art, but they are Goths in their origin. The old  
Pictas that landed at Plymouth were true  
and loyal sons of the Teutons. The In-  
fluences of the Carolines and New York were  
of the same pure stock—they were Gothic  
lovers of justice and pure-minded. The  
Germans who are now flocking to our shores  
are of the same great family. When fresh  
from their native wilds, they were worship-  
pers of liberty, lovers of truth, and they still  
buy at their shrine. They hate oppression,  
and have always warred against it. It will  
be found, in the sequel that they have lost  
none of their ancient characteristics. The  
Roman never met his match until he en-  
countered the Goth. Though she thrice  
conquered the world, by her arms, by her  
literature (which she stole from Greece), by  
her religion; the Goth has thrice broken her  
scepter: "He dispelled the charm that made  
her arms invincible—overthrew her idolatry  
—and is surpassing her proudest works in  
literature and art."  
Let us continue the parallel in the lan-  
guage of one of the finest scholars of our  
country.  
"The Goth holds that government springs  
from the people, is instituted for their be-  
half, and is limited to the particular objects  
for which it was originally established; that  
the legislature is but an organ for the solemn  
expression of the deliberate will of the na-  
tion; that the coercive power of the execu-  
tive extends only to the enforcement of that  
will; and that penal sanctions are incurred  
only by resistance to it as expressed by the  
proper organ. The Roman views govern-  
ment as an institution imposed from without  
and independent of the people, and holds  
that it is its vocation not to express but to  
control the public will; and hence, by a  
ready corruption, government comes to be  
considered as established for the private ad-  
vantage of the ruler, who asserts not only  
a proprietary right to the emoluments of  
office, but an ultimate title to all the posses-  
sions, both of the State and the individual  
citizen."  
"The Goth is characterized by the reason;  
the Roman by the understanding; the one  
by imagination, the other by fancy; the one  
applies to the spiritual, the latter is  
prone to the sensual."  
Virginia was Romanized by the Cavalier  
blood that first settled her soil. The picture  
here drawn is her picture; the portrait suits  
her son. We ask the *Enquirer* how they like  
it.  
Do the arrogant Slave-owners "fancy"  
that the descendants of such a race will make  
"useful and capable servants"? Read their  
history. They are accustomed to rule.  
They conquered England in the eleventh  
century, as they conquered the Romans,  
and have conquered every other people that  
stood in their way. They are not easily  
put in motion, but when they move their  
charge is like that of their forefathers.  
Cromwell's troops, or the Cavaliers under  
Prince Rupert. Let the South beware in  
season how they provoke their wrath.—  
O. S. Journal.

## Anti-Nebraska State Convention.

The leading papers throughout the State  
favor the calling of a Convention of those  
who are opposed to the repeal of the Mis-  
souri Compromise, on the 17th of June,  
(Banker Hill day), the 4th of July, or the  
10th of July, the anniversary of the passage  
of the ordinance of '87, to nominate candi-  
dates for State officers. We are decidedly  
in favor of this movement of the people, and  
of their meeting in Convention and consid-  
ering together on the wrongs which have been  
perpetrated and the best mode of redress to  
be adopted for future action. It gives us  
great pleasure to be able to re-assure our  
readers that Mr. O. W. Whig, from any sup-  
port to this infamous scheme, through which  
Douglas, advised by a solid phalanx of subor-  
nates, who are not twisted and ragged by  
every wind of doctrine, expects to draw into  
Pierce's boat. It is fitting that the Whig  
party should take the lead in this important  
movement, having never faltered in oppos-  
ing every measure which equaled towards  
the extension of slavery into territory now  
free. They are the only Free-soil party in  
effect, and time never was when there ought  
to have been any other, and when that Con-  
vention shall assemble, we sincerely hope  
and trust that the great fundamental prin-  
ciples of the Whig party will not be compro-  
mised or lost sight of, but breathed through  
unmistakable resolutions that will not be  
misinterpreted. We have no idea of losing  
our principles or organization in any indis-  
criminate gathering, especially when our  
party and principles too are sufficient to cor-  
rect every grievance complained of, and re-  
buke the arrogance of southern taskmasters  
who would, if they could, reduce the value  
of the free labor of the north to a par with  
that of their negroes.  
We would strongly urge on the call for a  
convention of the people, not only to look  
Kansas and Nebraska over, but to take some  
effective measures to retrace the expendi-  
tures of State, which have grown too grievous  
to be borne. We take great pleasure in  
continually pointing to the fact that under  
the so-called, injurious Kelly law, the last  
year of Whig rule in Ohio, \$2,500,000  
were raised for all the uses of the State, the  
party more particularly having in view the  
extinguishment of the State debt, wiped out  
that year a large amount of it by this small  
levy than has been levied any year un-  
der a Democratic rule, notwithstanding the bur-  
then some levy which have brought tax-  
payers to the brink of ruin. Think of  
\$2,500,000 admirably answered the  
purpose of Whigs, and a surplus was left in  
the treasury, but progressive Democracy  
this year will demand \$10,000,000. Who  
can count the difference? and who will not  
attend the mass convention to restore Whig  
rule in Ohio, and throw the chains of recu-  
lence around the necks of every Southern

Nebraska slave driver and teach them a les-  
son, which time will not efface.  
We should strongly suspect the meeting  
of half a dozen Meddles in such an indis-  
criminate mass. In such meetings, men of  
his character push themselves forward in  
the front ranks, and often accomplish that  
which honest upright men ought not, and do  
not, desire. If Whigs in this Convention  
shall lose sight of their high calling, the  
objects and aims of the Convention will be  
frustrated as certainly as the Convention  
shall assemble. The great body of the  
Whig party throughout the State cannot be  
dragged into men or measures antagonistic  
to their views. A State ticket, then  
composed of Whigs, to carry out Whig  
measures and correct the abuses which have  
been introduced in the administration of the  
State, is all that is needed. It will be  
found, in all the people want and all they  
demand.  
When the call shall issue from Columbus  
we sincerely hope the people of this county  
will see the importance of the call and meet  
in county convention en masse, and show  
that they have an interest in the movement  
designed alike for both purse and conscience.  
—West. Palladium.

## The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the  
United States in the case of the Ohio Life In-  
surance and Trust Company, ex Henry De-  
boli, Treasurer of Hamilton county, subject-  
ing the former to the rule of taxation laid  
down in the law of March 21st, '51, and im-  
posing upon it a burden amounting, under  
the law of April 13, 1852, to about one hun-  
dred thousand dollars per annum, will prob-  
ably render the winding up of its affairs a  
matter of necessity. The loans of the insti-  
tution upon bond and mortgage, amount, we  
are told, to about three millions of dollars,  
due on the first day of the present month;  
and as the notice required by law was given in  
June of last year, proceedings to enforce  
their collection may, and probably will, be  
instituted immediately; especially as it will  
become a matter of pecuniary importance  
to the company to escape as rapidly as pos-  
sible the payment of a law which absorbs  
so large a share of the interest due upon  
these loans in action.  
It is evident that upon the winding up of  
this institution, a large part of the capital now  
invested in its operations, will seek employ-  
ment in other quarters, where profits are  
equally secure and taxation less burdensome.  
Of such the country offers an ample field;  
and it would afford no rational ground of  
surprise if, in a few years, we shall find that  
very large of wealth which has, during twenty  
years past, done so much to give vitality  
to enterprise here, employed in adding to the  
business facilities and growing strength of  
some rival in our manufactures, or competi-  
tor for commerce. But it is not in the loss  
of capital alone, that injury will accrue.  
To call in so large a sum of money cannot  
without produce much individual distress,  
while it will tend to constrict and un-  
settle the money market of the State. And  
when we take into consideration the fact that  
there are not only no means at home to sup-  
ply the monetary vacuum thus created, and  
that stringent penal laws were enacted by  
the last Legislature to prevent the influx of  
currency from abroad, we may be excused  
for suspecting that but a few more turns of  
the screw will be required to bring on a con-  
dition of things bad enough to suit the tastes  
of even Constitution makers and law manu-  
facturers.  
We are precluded from speaking of that  
policy which has secured the disbandment  
of the Life Insurance and Trust Company,  
as inefficient, by the fact that, in this case at  
least, it has achieved the object to which it  
owes its origin. It was intended to tax  
its view out of existence, by the application of  
a law unjust and inexorable. It was a de-  
liberate killing of the goose to get the golden  
egg, with a full view of the fact that the  
slaughter would put an end to its annual ova-  
tion. With this truth before us, we are en-  
abled to get a pretty comprehensive view of  
the financial policy of the party to which we  
are indebted for the bank law of March  
21, 1851, the Constitution of the same year,  
the taxation system of April 3, 1852, and  
the law of the last Legislature prohibiting the  
circulation of foreign bank notes in Ohio.  
By the assistance of these, we have laid  
Banished capital. 2d. Outlawed credit.  
3d. Prohibited currency. Add to this the  
fact that since the adoption of the new con-  
stitution, the taxes levied upon the people  
have increased at the rate of one million  
dollars annually, and we gain an elevation  
from which to inspect a prospect dreary  
enough for the most ardent lover of the high  
pressure system in politics.  
We have spoken in the foregoing of the  
Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company,  
as a fact, without intending to become  
apologists for any of the exclusive privileges  
which she carried over to confer, or in  
any form assume the advocacy of "vested  
rights" in its hands. But let us be accused  
by ourselves of being disinterestedly virtuous  
and unparagonable political heterodoxy, for the  
bare admission that such an institution has  
a right to live until executed in due form  
of law, we beg leave to remark that a glance  
at its act of incorporation shows us the sig-  
natures of John B. Keith, Speaker of the  
House of Representatives, and David T.  
Dieny, director of the Senate—testimonials  
which would seem to indicate that it was the  
work of a legislative body, having, what  
was then esteemed, a democratic majority  
in both its branches. We freely admit, that  
we did not at that time, belong to that stripe  
of Democracy, being then, as we are now,  
most decidedly in favor of free trade in  
money; but we have at least that amount of  
anxiety for the public welfare which would  
induce us to prefer to spare the lives of a  
few wicked bankers, rather than involve the  
community in pecuniary distress, and press  
thousands into the Gila of bankruptcy.  
—Cin. Com.

## The Barton Trimmer in St. Louis.

The recent election in St. Louis, in which  
the Benton candidates triumphed by an av-  
erage majority of twelve hundred, has several  
points of general interest, and of no in-  
considerable significance. In the first place  
it is a vindication of the ability of the people  
to take care of themselves, without the in-  
terference of miserable party-runners and  
wire-pullers, and as such is another indica-  
tion of the coming humiliation of demag-  
ogues of whatever horse-power. The St.  
Louis Democrat of the 8th inst., rejoicing  
over the victory, says: "We believe that  
this single victory here has sounded the  
death-knell of conventions in Missouri, and  
henceforth candidates will have to spring  
from the ranks to merit confidence."  
The Democrat says that in another aspect  
this election is unmistakably significant.  
"It settles the question of the reelection  
of Thomas H. Benton to the Senate of the  
United States. It is known and conceded  
by all that the counties which have been  
invariably in their attachment to our old  
Senator, sending sixty-two members, to-  
gether with the county of St. Louis, sending  
nineteen members to the next General As-  
sembly, will give the Benton Democracy  
eighty-one votes, or a majority on joint bal-  
lot over Whigs and nullifiers."

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The Democrat says that in another aspect  
this election is unmistakably significant.  
"It settles the question of the reelection  
of Thomas H. Benton to the Senate of the  
United States. It is known and conceded  
by all that the counties which have been  
invariably in their attachment to our old  
Senator, sending sixty-two members, to-  
gether with the county of St. Louis, sending  
nineteen members to the next General As-  
sembly, will give the Benton Democracy  
eighty-one votes, or a majority on joint bal-  
lot over Whigs and nullifiers."

## Arrival of the Arctic.

New York, June 7.  
The 'Arctic' reached her dock at 2  
o'clock. She brings dates to the 28th.  
It is stated that the French army in Tur-  
key will be augmented to 170,000 men.  
The protocol has been signed by the rep-  
resentatives of the four powers, asserting  
their intention to maintain the integrity  
of Turkey.  
Austria and Prussia demand the evacua-  
tion of Turkish territory.  
The Russians were endeavoring to cut off  
communication between Varna and Silistria.  
The combined fleets were still cruising  
before Sevastopol.  
The Greek Bishop has been arrested at  
Pesth, as a Russian emissary, and impris-  
oned.  
There was important papers found upon  
him.  
The rebellion in Thessaly is gaining  
ground.  
It was rumored that the Russians being  
unable to defend the seaboard of Circassia,  
had evacuated all their positions from Ma-  
tapa to Anapa, burning all their own forts, af-  
ter which they returned to Kertch.  
The Circassians came down and took 1500  
prisoners.  
Further by the Arctic.—New York,  
June 8.—News has arrived that the castle of  
Gustafshagen, south of Hango, at the en-  
trance of the Gulf of Finland, has been de-  
stroyed, and that 1500 Russians had been in-  
terprisoned.  
The 21st Fusiliers have received orders  
to hold themselves in readiness for immedi-  
ate active service, and embark on the 23d  
inst., or thereabouts.  
A dispatch from Warsaw dated May 24th  
says that a corps of grenadiers was daily  
expected there. It would be under the  
command of Rudgwick, and be stationed to  
the south of the town in order to be ready  
to operate either against Prussia or Austria.  
A case which just transpired seems to in-  
dicate that specie payment in Russia was  
wholly suspended. A certain amount of bills  
payable at St. Petersburg, was remitted from  
London a short time back to an eminent  
house in this city, with instructions that the  
house should forward the proceeds to Odessa. But  
it appears they refused to do so, and would  
send nothing but paper money.  
News from Copenhagen and Stockholm  
inform us that vast numbers of Finns are  
quitting Finland, and seeking refuge in  
Sweden, in consequence of the reign of ter-  
ror established in their own country. Armed  
bands of soldiers burst into their homes at  
all hours of the day and night, and com-  
pelled them to enter the military service. Fath-  
ers and sons are suddenly snatched away to  
swell the armies of their emperor and fight  
his battles. Those people have ever been a  
race discontented with Russia, and would  
be only happy to avail themselves of any  
force disbanding on their shores against their  
exacting ruler.  
Affairs at Washington.  
The Washington correspondent of the N. Y.  
*Courier and Enquirer*, inclines to the  
opinion that the repeal of the Missouri Com-  
promise "has defeated the possibility of Can-  
brian annexation. Before that infamous  
breach of compact, the North would have  
consented to the admission of Cuba as a  
Slave State, to gratify the South. But now  
the veriest political don, north of the divid-  
ing line, would scorn the suggestion. If the  
South has broken faith with us in full con-  
fidence that she can carry her purposes with  
the strong hand, in equal contempt of the  
opposition or the aid of the Free States, she  
has only to make the attempt. Certainly  
the North has now no motive to sacrifice  
her commerce, and incur the burden of a  
vast debt in a Naval war, for the sole object  
of increasing the political power of the  
South.  
"Atocha, the messenger who took a copy  
of the treaty to Mexico, as ratified by the  
Senate, probably arrived there on the 23d of  
May, and Gen. Gadsden is believed to have  
arrived there on the 24th inst. An interval  
of ten days will have thus been afforded to  
Santa Anna to consider the terms of the ar-  
rangement proposed. His decision was no  
doubt promptly given on the arrival of the  
Minister. If ratified, the treaty will be re-  
turned here by the 12th inst., and then will  
begin the struggle over the ten million bill,  
which will probably be as sharp, though it  
can't be as long, as that over the Nebraska  
bill.  
"A very important private meeting of op-  
position members was held yesterday, at  
which it was resolved to resist this grant,  
and all other measures except the most  
frugal supplies for the next year's service.—  
It is the policy of the anti-administration  
members to shorten the session as much as  
possible, and to defeat the proposed recess."  
"Mr. Benton has formally abandoned the  
Pacific Railroad. This is another victim of  
the Nebraska outrage. Mr. Benton per-  
ceives and admits the utter futility of all  
efforts to carry any scheme through con-  
gress, and will henceforward confine him-

self to the advocacy of a wagon road, with  
stations for the protection of emigrants.  
"The administration will proceed forth-  
with to appoint the officers and members of  
the Legislature for the new territories. The  
list of members forwarded from Washington  
will be elected in the territory by the Ex-  
ecutive officers, teamsters, wagon-masters,  
soldiers, and other persons in public em-  
ployment. The territorial acts, too, having  
a bearing on federal questions will be drawn  
up here and registered in these parliament-  
ary backwoods. Douglas and his confeder-  
ates are laughing in their sleeves at the  
supercilious popular sovereignty with which  
they gull the followers."  
From the Ohio State Journal.  
**Beauty of Consistency.**  
The Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer  
is a Pensioner of the Slave Aristocracy, he  
is a Post-Master, and as in duty bound re-  
joices at their triumphs. His guns at the re-  
peal of the Missouri Compromise, and shouts  
when the laws send a negro into slavery.—  
This is all very well, especially the law part;  
and we do not object to the contract by which  
he has sold himself to the slave power—that's  
a matter of taste.  
But while this same editor is so exact in  
demanding the proof of fish according to the  
law and constitution in the case of the poor  
negro, he repudiates the authority of the  
constitutional law in the case of taxation  
and the Banks. The constitution of the  
United States is the higher law of this  
land, to which even the Slave Aristoc-  
racy and their pimps have to submit. State  
constitutions and laws are yet admitted, by  
sane men to be subordinate to this higher  
law. In obedience to this law, the Supreme  
Court of the United States, has decided in a  
case properly before it, that the new consti-  
tution of the State of Ohio and the legisla-  
ture under it, in some particulars, were a vi-  
olation of the supreme law of the land.  
The constitution of a State when in con-  
flict with the constitution of the United States  
is of the same relative force and power that  
an ordinance of a corporation would be  
against a legislative enactment. What then  
should this 'beauty of consistency' do when  
the supreme law triumphs over ignorance as  
in the taxation case? To be consistent he  
should rejoice that there was virtue enough  
left in our government to vindicate itself  
against Jacobin violence and ignorance com-  
bined. But no—the body displays resistance  
to the law of the land as expounded by the  
highest tribunal. Nay, more—he consols  
revolution by desiring the Governor to con-  
vocate the Legislature for the purpose of in-  
validating counterfeiting and defying the de-  
cision of the Supreme Court, and, as though  
the burdens of the People were not heavy  
enough under the system of taxation estab-  
lished by the new constitution and its friends,  
recommends that all taxes should be paid in  
gold and silver! Without further comment,  
we submit an extract from the Plain Dealer  
of Monday evening, with italics and all, just  
as it stands in the paper.  
From the Cleveland Plain Dealer of June 5.  
"If there is no other remedy against this  
resistance of the Banks, and this silk-gown  
decision of old Fogysdom at Washington, let  
Gov. Medill, call an extra session of the Leg-  
islature, repeal all laws for the punishment  
of counterfeiting, compel the State officials  
to receive nothing but gold and silver in the  
payment of Government dues, and then sub-  
mit the whole question to the people! Let  
the Governor and Legislature would be tri-  
umphantly sustained by an unheard-of ma-  
jority, there cannot be a doubt."

## A Slight Contrast.

When President  
Pierce, a few days ago, was informed of the  
forcible opposition in Boston to the rendition  
of the fugitive slave recently arrested there,  
and of the course of the U. S. Marshal and  
others in resisting the mob, he immediately  
telegraphed to the marshal, "your conduct  
is approved, the law must be executed."  
In sending this dispatch the President done  
his duty. Still he cannot be said to have  
displayed the least moral courage in sending  
it, for he had long been as strongly and un-  
equivocally committed to the execution, by  
force if necessary, of the fugitive slave law  
as any President ever was to anything.  
This proper promptitude of the President  
in encouraging the U. S. Marshal of Massa-  
chusetts to persevere in resisting the action  
of a mob organized for the rescue of a fugi-  
tive slave naturally suggests to the mind a  
very memorable occasion, upon which so  
much promptitude was manifested. Only a  
few short months ago, some of the best dis-  
ciples of Erie, Pa., had to flee for their lives  
before a raging mob; a band of rioters, in  
avowed disregard of law, stopped the U. S.  
mail, tore up railroad tracks, and scattered  
property in all directions, and broke up the  
great thoroughfare of travel between the east  
and west; and the decrees and injunctions of  
the State and Federal courts were set at de-  
fiance and the officers of those courts were  
driven with rotten eggs and with threats  
of murder from the scene of riot and de-  
struction. Not merely for a day or a week  
but for many weeks these atrocious out-  
rages were kept up, and daily letters and mes-  
sages were sent to the President asking and  
enunciating and demanding his interference  
for the maintenance and protection of life, prop-  
erty, and the loud voice of an outraged  
public demanded of him immediate  
energetic action. The result was that he  
promised and promised and held Cabinet  
meetings and consulted and hesitated and  
faltered and—did nothing. The mob had its  
own way. Anarchy triumphed. The au-  
thority of the United States was denied and  
spit on.  
A Chief Magistrate whose conduct was so  
pusillanimous and cowardly in a case that  
imperatively demanded his interference, can  
do little for his official character by tele-  
graphic dispatches to the Boston marshal.—  
Louisville Jour.  
Boston, June 7.—The result of the exami-  
nation of the parties arrested at the riot in  
the slave case is as follows:  
Bishop, Silk Jackson and Morrison are  
fully committed, without bail, for the murder  
of Bachelder. Wesley and Parris were  
held to bail in \$5,000 each.

GUYANDOTTE Coal Region.—Gen. Jas.  
Watson, Welsh has recently returned from  
London where he has made an arrangement  
with a company of wealthy gentlemen for the  
purchase of an interest in extensive coal  
deposits in the Guyandotte coal region in  
Virginia, the property of Gen. Webb. The  
following paragraph from the *London Cor-  
respondent of the New York Courier and En-  
quirer*, contains information upon the subject,  
and pays a noticed com-  
pliment to our townsmen Prof. Locke. The  
region of the deposit is spoken of in West-  
ern Virginia, and our city will be one of the  
markets to be supplied by its produce.—  
Cin. Com.  
"An association of gentlemen, unequalled  
in point of rank and wealth by any direction  
ever organized in London, agreed to pur-  
chase an interest in the magnificent property  
which Gen. Webb offered them at the price  
asked and confiding in the character of  
Gen. W., and his high personal and scien-  
tific character of Prof. Locke, endorsed by  
Sir Charles Lyell, were prepared to make a  
payment of ten thousand pounds sterling, on  
account of the purchase. Gen. Webb, how-  
ever, at the suggestion of James Freshfield,  
Esq., the eminent and well known solicitor  
of the Bank of England, waived the depen-  
dence of £10,000, and offered to defray the ex-  
penses of a new survey to be made by Sir Charles  
Lyell, Professor Wilson, or whoever they  
may select and permit the future payments  
to be dependent upon the report of such sur-  
vey, which, if corroborative of Prof. Locke's  
report is to be binding on all parties, while  
if otherwise the whole negotiation terminates.  
Of course this proposition was promptly ac-  
cepted."

## WASHINGTON UNION AND THE NEBRASKA BILL.

NEW YORK.—If the principles of  
this Bill ended with Nebraska and Kansas—  
if they did not mean to apply to all future  
acquisitions—if they did not rally men of all  
sections of the Union, and prepare northern  
sentiment for those great events with which  
the future terms we might more fully un-  
derstand the hesitancy and doubt of some of  
our Southern friends, if such doubt and hesi-  
tancy really exists, when Cuba is admitted  
into the Union, as in the course of thick  
contingent events she is bound to be admitted,  
and when the South turns to the great con-  
stitutional party of the North, already com-  
mitted to that great act, for aid and counsel,  
let us not be compelled to find the seats in  
Congress, now occupied by staunch friends  
of the rights of the States, filled by Abolition-  
ists and Northern Whigs, elected to the  
National Legislature by the refusal of the  
South in the present issue to recognize a  
great principle upon which, in all time, the  
friends of the Union might stand and defy  
the worst combinations of